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VOL. VII.—NO. 42.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1898.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

# INNOCENCE.

The A. F. of L. Surprised that  
Evolution Bids it Go.

GOMPERS—GERONIMO.

"S. L. P." Meditates—The Development  
of Production has Condemned the  
Structure of Capitalism. Together  
with its Pure and Simple Out-houses,  
Needs their Ground, and Will Take it.

Innocence is a lovely attribute—some-  
times. It is the innocence peering out  
of the baby's blue eyes which inclines  
me to bend and kiss its cheeks, be they  
ever so dirty; it is the innocence lurking  
in the puppy's peepers which bids  
me pick it up and pat its pure and  
simple head. Yes, innocence is not only  
lovely, but often real cunning. But  
innocence can't last always. Hy-and-  
bye we expect the pup to evolve out of  
the erstwhile perpetual pursuit of his  
tail, and the time comes when, if the  
baby doesn't get over the habit of try-  
ing to make a meal off his big toe, we  
don't love the little cuss any more. In-  
nocence gets out of season.

Here is Mr. Saphead, writing to his  
"labor" paper, and inquiring: "When  
will Mr. Gompers,—who, as President of  
our Federation, ought to be posted—  
take the trouble to acquaint himself  
with the advance which labor-saving  
machinery is making in Modern In-  
dustry?"

Innocent query! When? The whole  
life of Mr. Gompers, which he has sacri-  
ficed to the cause of labor since boy-  
hood's happy hour (in Poland), makes  
answer to that question. Mr. Gompers  
will give the matter attention as soon  
as the trouble involved promises some  
"practical" results. That's when. Mr.  
Gompers does not belong to one of the  
lost tribes of Israel.

Geronimo, the Apache Indian chief, is  
a foxy old devil and hostile to the  
higher education. After he and his  
band of pure and simple followers had  
been captured and transferred to a  
Government reservation in Florida, the  
army officers in charge started a school  
for the enlightenment of the aborigines.  
For the good effect his example would  
have upon the rest, the officials tried to  
induce Geronimo to learn to read and  
write. He listened to their arguments  
for a time, meanwhile scratching his  
head, holding his finger to the side of  
his nose, and generally acting as Mr.  
Gompers does when he is trying to make  
the people think he is thinking. Finally  
he took one of the officers into a corner  
and said to him: "Me like to go to  
school. Me will go cheap. Me will go  
for two dollars an hour."

Let the persons who are interested in  
the education of the President of the  
American Federation offer him some-  
thing "practical," something like \$2 an  
hour, and he will go to school cheap.

I am unable to resist the suspicion  
that Geronimo and Sam Gompers were  
born under the influence of the same  
planet.

Some acute observer long ago dis-  
covered that time and tide wait for no  
man, innocent or otherwise. This  
solemn fact should suggest the advisa-  
bility of keeping up with the procession,  
as the aforesaid Mr. Saphead seems to  
hint. Nearly everything on this ter-  
restrial ball is engaged in making pro-  
gress—everything except the American  
Federation of Labor—and the effect of  
not keeping an eye on progress does not  
affect the advance to any appreciable  
degree; it only lengthens the highway to  
Jordan, which is a hard road to travel, I  
believe. Evolution does not linger  
simply because some of her suspicious  
offspring make it the object of their  
lives to find some soft place by the way-  
side where they may sit down and pass  
resolutions concerning the propriety of  
their mother's behavior, and rising occa-  
sionally to points of order regarding  
the same.

Not much she doesn't. Merrily she  
rolls along.

Medical authorities seem to agree that  
few things are more conducive to wake-  
fulness than inability to find a place  
where one may go to sleep. Hence the  
prevailing social and industrial insom-  
nia. And hence also the concern mani-  
fested by Mr. Saphead. Modern In-  
dustry, with the light of the morning in  
her beautiful eyes, goes cheerily to her  
task of pulling down the ancient and  
respectable landmarks and lodging-  
houses of a played-out regime, indiffer-  
ent alike to the prayers, growls or  
groans of the innocent and belated  
sleepy-heads who have hitherto occu-  
pied them. If they get out in time, sal-  
vation is free; if they don't, "Requiescat  
in pace." Modern Industry has con-  
demned those structures, she says, be-  
cause they are back numbers and gener-  
ally good for nix. Besides, she needs  
the ground. And she intimates that she  
does not propose to delay demolition  
one hour merely because the ossified in-  
habitants have become acclimated and  
grown reconciled to the stink. So the  
weeping tenants may as well wipe their  
sleeping eyes. The old shebangs must  
go.

While good enough in their way,  
doubtless, bills of fare are not particu-  
larly nourishing or nutritious. For  
this reason they are not likely to come  
into popular favor as an article of diet.  
It is quite natural for a mind innocent  
of the wicked ways of the world to  
think that the presentation of a bill of  
fare is a mere preliminary to the ban-  
quet, but if the bringing on of the  
grub is delayed indefinitely it is not  
long before the menu card is looked  
upon with a sinister and suspicious eye,  
even if the guests are too well-bred to  
kick over the tables.

"If you open your mouth and shut  
your eyes well give you a prize," has  
been the language of Mr. Gompers and  
his fellow Jonahs and gyps to the or-  
ganized labor of America for years. To  
put it in the beautiful language of Mr.  
Gompers' "official" tambourine, the  
"American Federationist," the prize  
was to be nothing less than "the toiler's  
advance, the worker's increase, and the  
laborer's emancipation."

Up to date, the "toiler's advance" has  
been along the highway looking for  
work which Modern Industry has for-  
ever taken away; the "worker's in-  
crease" has increased poverty and  
destitution; and the "laborer's emanci-  
pation" has been emancipation from the  
curse and care of as much gold as  
Gompers and his gang could get out of  
him.

The real banquet prepared by Modern  
Industry has been devoured by the pay-  
masters of the Gompers gang, with an  
occasional "feed" in the kitchen—by  
way of the back stairs—for the dirty  
crew who hold up the bunco bill of fare  
to the workers of the land.

I rejoice that the formerly innocent  
Mr. Saphead and colleagues give evi-  
dence of dimly perceiving a few things  
once far beyond their line of vision.  
Their eyesight will improve with use.  
As the full force of the verities begins to  
strike them they will look back upon  
their days of innocence and think things  
unfit for publication. Then the Ameri-  
can Federation of Fakirs will slide  
down the river of forgotten memories  
as gracefully as the carcass of a jack-  
ass on the crest of a spring freshet.

And then the capitalists will have Mr.  
Gompers on their hands with his mask  
off. They must provide for him. Shall  
I be considered as intruding upon their  
private affairs if I merely suggest that  
he be made successor to the noble and  
holy Ignoramus V. Powderly as Com-  
missioner of Immigration? S. L. P.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.

## A PASSAGE IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 1.—During the last  
campaign one of our Comrades was ar-  
rested for pasting Socialist posters to  
telegraph posts, fences, etc. When he  
was brought the following morning be-  
fore the police justice this pillar of so-  
ciety and guardian of law and order ad-  
mitted that he always let off free the  
hired heelers of the capitalist parties  
who were committing the same  
"offense," and started to reprimand our  
Comrade in a most insulting way.  
When the Comrade called him to order,  
declaring that he was not obliged and  
did not intend to listen to such language  
this capitalist watchdog boiled over  
with rage on account of the insolence of  
"these silly Socialists," and imposed on  
our Comrade the highest fine (\$10) that  
the law allows for such offense.

When our Comrade learned of the  
loss sustained by the Comrade in ad-  
dition to his endeavors to promote our  
ideas, they, like true Socialists, imbued  
with the spirit of solidarity, immedi-  
ately set to work to circulate lists to re-  
turn the money to the fined Comrade.  
The amount raised far exceeded the \$10,  
but that Comrade refused to accept a  
cent of that money, and turned it over  
to the Committee for Socialist Litera-  
ture.

Thus this blow from the capitalists  
proved to be a means to circulate many  
thousands of additional Socialist leaf-  
lets. Give us some more of such  
"blows," ye capitalist bloodhounds!

BUFFALO SOCIALIST LITERARY  
COMMITTEE.

From Elmwood, Ind., comes the news  
that the Hilde & Owens blowing ma-  
chines have been brought to such per-  
fection that great economic changes  
will from now on occur in the flint-  
glass industry. By their use the out-  
put of the factories is doubled, and the  
cost of production lessened one-half.  
The fact has been demonstrated that  
the Owens blowing machine can manu-  
facture 1,000 electric bulbs in one hour  
with less labor and cost than a hand  
shop can make 500 bulbs in five hours.  
The use of these machines will throw  
many men out of employment and  
virtually cause a revolution in the flint-  
glass trade.

It will furthermore revolutionize the  
minds of those flint-glass workers who  
imagined that a tariff would give them  
protection. They will now find out that  
the thing to be protested against is no  
imported but a native article—the Cap-  
italist System which, leaving the ma-  
chinery of production in private hands,  
pushes the working class in ever deeper  
depths of poverty.

## PROLETARIANIZING.

Its Development in the Printing Trade  
Illustrated.

J. Howard Sharp of Greenville, Tenn.,  
Gives a Lucid and Instructive Ex-  
position of the Case in "The Typograph-  
ical Journal."—The Worker Loses  
Hold on the Tool.

For what reasons the Colorado  
Springs Convention of the International  
should have thought it well to order  
that the proceedings of the convention  
of the National Typographical Society,  
held in 1836, be reprinted and dis-  
tributed among the craft, I do not know;  
but I am glad if they did so. The  
brochure is of interest in showing what  
were the views held in those days on  
economics and the mission of trades-  
unions; but, to my mind, its greatest  
merit is in its clear demonstration by  
contrast of the non-progressiveness of  
latter-day American trades-unionism.

There was a representative body of  
men called together by new changes in  
their trade, from the leading cities of  
the country, to discuss the condition  
and good of the craft and recommend  
measures of benefit. Child labor—ap-  
prentices—rats—within the narrow  
scope of those three subjects they found  
the only questions worthy of discussion  
and recommendation. But, after sixty-  
one years, "the most intelligent work-  
ingmen in the country" are still dis-  
cussing with an impotent result the  
same subjects as did those members of  
that early convention. They were wiser  
in their generation than are the printers  
of to-day.

In view of present conditions, some  
of the observations of the committee on  
the "address" are amusing. Hear this  
wail from a class that was being dis-  
possessed of its property as a result of  
the operation of an economic law they  
could not then see, and which so many  
of the "intelligent" wage-workers of to-  
day will not see:

It is a lamentable fact that the news-  
paper press has almost entirely passed  
under the control of members of the  
profession into the hands of specu-  
lators and partisans.

We hear the same illogical and im-  
potent cry to-day from the small dealers  
in every time, who see their business  
passing into the hands of the larger  
capitalists in answer to the demands of  
an inexorable law of nature. But those  
early unionists did know enough to ex-  
press regret at the passing of the tools  
of their trade into the hands of another  
class, while modern unionists resist  
every suggestion that they should  
themselves own the tools with which  
they work. More amusing still is this:  
"Who, ignorant of the feel-  
ings and sympathies of the craft, create  
dissensions and difficulties when they  
can not make them subservient to their  
will and interest."

Here, then, we see an early recog-  
nition of the class struggle, and, though  
it has now become a class war, its ex-  
istence is denied. Now we are wiser;  
we no longer express surprise at the  
actions of our capitalist masters when  
they are regardless of our tender feel-  
ings and sensibilities, and use the news-  
papers we make against our interests.

It may not be out of place to here re-  
mind the reader of changes that had  
slowly been taking place in the print-  
ing business during the years preceding  
the convention of 1836. The art of  
printing was then comparatively new,  
and its wonderful resources as a field of  
capitalist exploitation were just begin-  
ning to be realized by that class. It  
had been pre-eminently a time, in the  
printing business, of individual pro-  
duction; the capital invested was not  
great enough to prevent careful and  
saving journeymen from starting in  
business on their own account, and  
with the few assistants required, the re-  
lations of employer and employee were  
pleasant. Wages had been commensu-  
rate with the profits of the employer.  
Newspapers were owned and edited by  
practical printers of small property  
holdings, and being so owned and  
edited, the papers expressed those views  
that accorded with the publishers' class  
interests.

But in the nature of things this was  
not a condition that could long con-  
tinue. With the development of the  
country and the increased business  
naturally following, came changes also  
in printing; it lost its character as an  
art or a profession and became simply  
a business; casting aside sentiment,  
profit became the object. The "Press"  
practical printers had so fondly cher-  
ished passed from their hands into the  
control of the capitalistic class, who  
possessed the larger capital now made  
necessary. With this change of pos-  
session came the capitalistic desire for  
greater profits. Wages were reduced,  
plants enlarged and competition in-  
creased. Where journeymen refused to  
accept reductions boys and apprentices  
were introduced, and then came organi-  
zation and resistance from the journeymen;  
societies that had formerly been  
social, or for an exchange of technical  
knowledge, now became local and dis-  
connected trades unions. From these  
were born the National Typographical  
Society, a report of the proceedings of  
which the International is now dis-  
tributing. Thus we find, too, an ex-  
planation of the convention's remarks on  
"corruptors of the press."

Every reader of the "Journal" should  
study this early "Address to the Print-  
ers of the Country." The condition  
then feared is now a reality, despite the  
valiant efforts of labor's trades or-  
ganizations. Though once printers as a

(Continued on Page 4.)

## POINTED LEAFLETS

In Default of the Better Weapon—a  
Party Paper.

Section New Britain, Conn., Chastises  
with the Following Leaflet a Cap-  
italist Paper and its Gutter-Snipe  
Reporter Who Calumniated the S.  
L. P.

(The following communication has been  
rejected by the editor of the Press,  
who had the nerve of the unscrupulous  
to publish the vile slander and delib-  
erate lying of Hube, but lacked the cour-  
age of a man to swallow the refutation.)  
Editor "Press":—The attention of the  
New Britain Socialists has been called  
by a number of Bristol gentlemen to an  
item that appeared in the Forestville  
news of the Dec. 9th issue of your paper,  
under the heading "Not Wanted Here,"  
and over the signature of the nom de  
plume "Hube." I hoped that in the in-  
terest of truth and common decency  
you will give a place in your paper to a  
few remarks from the New Britain So-  
cialists in regard to the above item.

To make what we have to say, intelli-  
gible to your readers, we beg to state  
that in pursuance of an appeal from the  
Connecticut State Committee of the So-  
cialist Labor party, a number of Social-  
ists from every city and town in the  
State, where the party has an organi-  
zation, volunteered to go on Thanks-  
giving Day to the neighboring towns,  
where the party has not yet an organi-  
zation and distribute there Socialist  
literature. From the New Britain  
branch of the party, seven men volun-  
teered to go to Plainville, Forestville  
and Bristol. Informing the readers of  
the "Press" that Socialist literature has  
been distributed in Forestville, the man  
"Hube" serves them this very simple  
item of news highly seasoned with  
philosophical reflections of his own,  
perusing which one does not know  
what to wonder most at—the stupidity  
of the writer, his ignorance, or the bold  
impudence with which he most malici-  
ously slanders and sings mud at  
people, and a movement and a political  
party that he confesses himself in that  
very item to know nothing about. Be-  
ginning his item with the story that  
"some crazy fellows have been chasing  
themselves around the village distribut-  
ing Socialist literature," and with the  
stupid boast, that he himself has never  
wasted a single moment of his life in  
reading Socialist literature, that dis-  
tributed in Forestville not excepted, he  
goes on to say, among other stupid  
things, that "most of the Socialists are  
hypocritical blather-skites and word-  
jobbing creatures, who are too lazy to  
work, too proud to beg an honest living,  
and so with their hearts full of greed,  
malice and envy, they go around try-  
ing to sponge their bread and butter out  
of those whom the Lord, in His mysterious  
providence, has placed on this earth  
with brains weak enough to be misled  
by them."

To show the intelligent readers of  
your paper how much these bold asser-  
tions of the man "Hube" are in accord-  
ance with facts, and that what he says  
is either mean and willful lying, or the  
invention of the heated brain of a lunatic,  
we beg to give the following array of  
facts:

First—Of the three men who have  
distributed literature in Bristol, one,  
Mr. Patterson, is a skilled cigarmaker;  
another, Mr. Patrick, is an insurance  
man; the third one, Mr. Bearman, works  
in the shipping department of P. & F.  
Corbin's. Of the four men who have  
distributed literature in Plainville and  
Forestville, two are screwmakers, one  
is a knife polisher, and one is a truck-  
man. All the seven are quiet, intelli-  
gent and respectable citizens of the city  
of New Britain, and every one of them  
makes his living by working at his re-  
spective trade or calling. Not only did  
they not get anything from anybody for  
distributing the literature, but they  
have paid from their own pockets their  
fares, expenses and their share of the  
literature.

Second—The New Britain branch of  
the Socialist Labor party, numbering 35  
members, consists of 25 mechanics,  
working in the different shops of New  
Britain—most of them skilled and get-  
ting wages above the average—2 cigar-  
makers, 1 bookbinder, 2 insurance men,  
2 agents for the F. C. Adams Company,  
2 grocers, and one that is at the present  
moment unemployed on account of ill  
health. The composition of the party  
membership in the country generally is,  
on the whole, very much like that in  
New Britain.

Third—In the whole of the Socialist  
Labor party there is only one paid  
officer, namely, the National Secretary.  
As regards the rest of Mr. "Hube's"  
item, which is no less malicious and  
false, the Socialists of New Britain  
think it below their dignity to refute.  
The questions involved would have to  
be argued in the light of historic and  
economic science, and to argue such  
questions with a man like Mr. "Hube"  
would, in their opinion, be a sacrifice.  
There is one point, though, in Mr.  
"Hube's" item that we Socialists ap-  
prove, namely, he advises the work-  
ingmen to do their own thinking. We wish  
they would; penny-a-liners of Mr.  
"Hube's" stripe would not dare then,  
for the sake of a few more pennies, to  
insult their intelligence and poison  
their brains by serving them such rot  
as the item in question.

In conclusion, we beg leave to say  
that if Mr. "Hube" hopes that by means

of vile slander and falsehood he can,  
even in the least, harm the Socialists or  
their cause, his disappointment is sure  
to be very bitter. The Socialist move-  
ment, which already encircles the globe  
and numbers in its ranks many a bril-  
liant mind and millions of intelligent  
and devoted men in every civilized  
land, could not be checked by the  
prisons and wild and merciless perse-  
cutions of a Bismarck or a Crispien; it  
is surely not in danger of being checked  
by the misrepresentations of the Forest-  
ville reporter of the Bristol "Press," or  
by the braying of any other ass in the  
woods of that village.

The war cry of the Socialists the  
world over is: "To the producers the  
product of their labor, to the indus-  
trious fruit of their industry, to  
mankind the earth," and they will never  
rest till they get there, the editor of the  
"Press" and his man Friday (alias  
"Hube") to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Section New Britain, Socialist  
Labor party.  
M. GOLDSMITH, Organizer.  
New Britain, Dec. 18.

## VANDALIC CAPITALISM.

It Tears Down Nature's Noblest Altars  
for Commerce.

Many events of the closing years of  
the Nineteenth Century—a century  
which boasts of its progress and civiliza-  
tion—bear witness to the fact that,  
far from being the ideal to which it  
pretends, it would be difficult and per-  
haps impossible to find in the whole  
range of history a time more truly bar-  
barous than the present capitalistic  
era.

The period of barbarism may be de-  
fined as the period of "individual in-  
terest." The barbarian gauges every-  
thing by his limited existence. The  
universe was created for his particular  
benefit. He ministers to his wants re-  
gardless of what the consequences may  
be to his own progeny, let alone pos-  
terity. But no matter how strong may  
be the savage desire to destroy, or how  
reckless the use of resources, the evil  
results are limited because of his lack  
of power—before the forces of nature  
savage man is a weakling.

That the present era bears the marks  
of a far more destructive barbarism  
than that of the savage, I will present  
in evidence but one illustration of many  
that might be used. Take the case of  
the Palisades: The Hudson River, deep,  
majestic, wide, flowing through im-  
pressive scenery, is perhaps the noblest  
of American streams. Opposite New  
York City the western bank rises to a  
solid height of massive rock which in  
many places becomes a precipitous  
cliff from 200 to 500 feet high. The  
slope is beautifully wooded and the  
whole crowned with magnificent trees,  
makes this wonderful decoration of the  
river beautiful beyond description. To-  
day the masterpiece of Nature is by the  
quarryman's dynamite being sacrificed  
to the spirit of commercialism, the god  
of the century. Contiguity to tide-  
water has given these mighty cliffs a  
commodity value. The dynamite craters  
which now appear on the face of the  
Palisades bear eloquent tribute to the  
savage greed which is exploiting the  
grand old rocks. And what is being  
done to rescue this scenic beauty from  
the vandal hands of capitalism? Alas,  
what else under capitalism could be  
done than to destroy it! A few individuals  
have, through the capitalist papers,  
made indignant protest, and two years  
ago a bill was introduced in Congress  
which provided for the purchase of the  
entire region covered by the Palisades  
for the purpose of creating a national  
military park, and the Governors of  
New York and New Jersey appointed  
Commissioners to further the plan.  
There is little or no hope to be had from  
Congress. The private interest of the  
quarrymen is the interest of all cap-  
ital, viz., private gain at public expense,  
and while the capitalist is anxious to  
narrow the field of competition, yet he  
will inaugurate no movement which is  
aimed at the principle of exploitation, be  
it exploitation of the Palisades, coal  
mines or factories.

Thus under the mighty forces which  
man has subdued, barbaric devastation  
goes on apace—mankind, too, is writ-  
ing under these things. But the day of  
deliverance is near at hand, the time is  
fast coming when the working class, by  
conquering the public powers, will  
throttle the system of capitalism that  
appropriates for private aggrandize-  
ment of the resources of nature, which,  
in justice, are for the common good, and  
social opportunities capital, the two of  
which are the very foundation of so-  
ciety. No less grand will be that part  
of our mission which rescues from the  
vandal hands of capitalism the scenic  
grandeur which has ever been the in-  
spiration of mankind.

JOHN HOSSACK.  
Jersey City, Jan. 10.

On Saturday, the 22d of this month,  
the Ninth Congressional District organi-  
zation of New York, Borough Man-  
hattan, will give a masquerade ball at  
the Grand Central Palace for the ben-  
efit of the Labor Press.

The labors of that Congressional Dis-  
trict, besides the purpose to which the  
moneys are to be applied, should en-  
courage unanimous applause of the  
plan and the attendance reflect the mag-  
nitude of the Socialist vote in the Dis-  
trict. Let all Congressional Districts  
attend in full.

## 100,000 IN '98!

Immediate Preparations for the Fall  
Campaign.

Ohio's Call for 10,000 Voters—The Cam-  
paign of '98 Opened in a Manner that  
all the Other States Should Follow—  
"Prosperity" Cut-Downs Furnish  
Ample Audiences.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 20, 1897.  
To All Socialists and Comrades—Greet-  
ing:—

The official vote of the Socialist  
Labor party of Ohio this fall is 4,242  
cast for Wm. Watkins for Governor.  
This vote, compared with that cast in  
Ohio for Matchett for President, which  
amounted to only 1,165, is a gain of 265  
per cent.

This increase in one short year is one  
which the Socialists of this State may  
well be proud of, and it shall incite  
every comrade to renewed exertions on  
behalf of the only party of the working  
class.

Our motto for 1898 should be: "Ten  
thousand votes in the State next fall."  
Comrades, for this we must strive, and  
considering our growth since last July,  
it is by no means beyond our attain-  
ment.

July 1st, the following Sections were  
in existence: Cleveland (American,  
German, Hungarian and Polish), Day-  
ton (American and German), Glouster  
(German), Canal Dover, Massillon  
(German), Cincinnati (American and  
German), Canton, Corning (German),  
Sandusky, Akron and Fremont. Since  
then, the following thirty Sections were  
organized: Salineville, Massillon  
(American), Youngstown, Salem,  
Corning (American), Navarre, Zanes-  
ville, Beldier, Lima, Shawnee, Osnab-  
urg, Columbus, North Lawrence, East  
Greenville, Mineral Point, Linden Tree,  
Cambridge, Buchtel, Congo, Blatchford,  
Hemlock, Glouster, Pomeroy, Glenroy,  
Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Springfield,  
Hamilton, Maynard, Steubenville, To-  
ledo and Wadsworth.

If we could get the necessary fund to  
send an agitator to these new Sections  
in order to strengthen them and also to  
organize others in their immediate vic-  
inity, there is no doubt that such agi-  
tation would bring such results in the  
next fall election that the Socialists  
would be placed upon the official ballot  
at the next succeeding election as the  
third party in the State.

Comrades! It rests with you whether  
our party shall succeed in its efforts to  
become an officially recognized party  
next fall. The Socialist movement is  
the result of the collective work of  
thousands of the working class. Of this  
collectivity each of us is an atom.  
Every one of us does his part accord-  
ing to his ability. We have no Moses  
to lead us out of the wilderness. We  
know that it depends upon the individ-  
ual Socialists of Ohio, as parts of the  
great whole, whether the movement is  
to go forward with accelerated speed  
or not.

We, therefore, call upon all members  
of the working class who believe in So-  
cialism to join the Socialist Labor party  
and to work with might and main to  
abolish wage-slavery, and so hasten the  
time when the sun shall shine upon a  
free and happy commonwealth. To  
quote Thomas Paine: "These be the  
times that try men's souls," and so, if  
there ever was a time when men should  
be in earnest, it is now. Capitalism is  
approaching the zenith of its glory and  
power. The industrial battlefield is  
dotted with small capitalists in a death  
struggle with each other; and with the  
unemployed or the superfluous mem-  
bers of the working class. In but a  
brief space of time, if our industrial  
system continues, but a few multi-  
millionaires will be the owners of all  
the fields of production. When that  
time comes there will be no choice for  
the masses of the people who have been  
rendered superfluous by improved ma-  
chinery and concentrated, trustified  
capital, but to either commit suicide, or  
what is more reasonable, take up the  
struggle in conjunction with his fellow  
wage-slaves for the abolition of cap-  
italism, or, in other words, to embrace  
Socialism. Knowing that such a change  
can be accomplished only by a strong  
Socialist organization, we, therefore,  
sound the tocsin. "All men to the front.  
Remember that the mission of the  
working class to bring about 'Victory  
for Socialism,' can only be accomplished  
by the working class. Therefore, Com-  
rades, to the work with a will. Collect  
all the money you can for the agitation  
fund of the State Committee." Com-  
rades, if you work energetically and  
faithfully for the "sinews of war"  
necessary to carry on the struggle, the  
result will be satisfactory. We call  
upon you as Socialists, to act promptly,  
in order that we may see in 1898 an  
activity among the Socialists of Ohio,  
that a year ago would have been  
thought impossible.

All hail to the Socialist Labor party!  
All hail the dawn of the Co-operative  
Commonwealth!

THE STATE COMMITTEE,  
P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Secy., 90½ Pro-  
fessor street.

The receipt of a sample copy of this  
paper is an invitation to subscribe.



## THE PEOPLE.

Published at 154 William Street, New York.  
— EVERY SUNDAY —

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Three months......25  
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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.



## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1855 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1860.....	13,381
In 1862 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1864.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1897.....	54,159

One of the most magnificent houses in Belgrave, London, the residence of a wealthy nobleman, who lavished vast sums on the edifice, was one day suddenly invaded by ants. Beginning with the basement, and spreading over the whole house was a perpetual swarm of ants, ants, and all the money at his lordship's disposal has failed to kill off or buy those ants. The house had been built on an old ant colony. My proletarian brothers, a good many great houses have been built on you. When are you going to march upstairs?

Peter E. Burrows.

## MAT'S "INHERENT VITALITY."

We wonder whether the small traders who are being smoked out by the larger concerns will find much to console them with the present order of society in the following remarks from "Matthew Marshall," one of Capitalism's High Priests:

"The prospect is, therefore, that the decay of small retailing, the progress of which we are now witnessing, will end as soon as it has eliminated the superfluous material upon which it is working, and that so much of that material as possesses an inherent vitality will resist successfully the destructive process and survive. The small retailers who have no special qualifications for their work will either find employment in the great establishments which are supplanting theirs, or they will take up other occupations; the rest will remain because they are needed to perform a function for which they are peculiarly fitted and of which no competition can deprive them. Thus, finally, a rearrangement of the industry will find its place and keep it, until new forces bring about another disturbance and another rearrangement."

The "superfluous material," i. e., the material that has not enough capital, and must go down before the material that has "inherent vitality," i. e., sufficient capital (power to rob), may not relish the alternative of "finding employment in the great establishments," i. e., become wage slaves, or of becoming tramps while "looking for some other occupation."

This "superfluous material" may not rest content with such "rearrangements"; it may take it into its head to test the "inherentness" of the "vitality" of the class that confiscated its property. If may, aye, Mat, it will, join the class-conscious proletariat with its party, knock your confederates' "inherent vitality" into a cocked hat at the hustings, help rear the Socialist Commonwealth, and give you a painful illustration of the truth of the maxim that,

"The vitality of a robber class lies in the consent of the robbed; so soon as these cease to consent, good-bye 'vitality'—inherent or otherwise."

## OHIO'S FOOD FOR BOURGEOIS CANNON.

Ohio, in general, Columbus in particular, was last week the theater of much turbulence. The issue was, Shall Hanna be defeated? Around this issue, as around a rock middle in the track of opposing currents, died the storm rage. Never do human passions come into violent contact, especially not when vented on historic stages, without the penny-a-liner philosopher is pricked into mental and other activity. So it was in this case. The deep philosophic, excretingly political, sickeningly sociologic editorial-essays that our plutocratic press felt pricked to perpetrate were numerous, and they were perpetrated on a large number of incidents connected with and suggested by the fight. Nevertheless, however numerous these topics, the ONE point of interest brought out by the Hanna conflict, the ONE point of deep note just now and deeper note in the near future, that was left unmentioned upon. Either our journalistic "philosophers" were too witless to perceive it, or they had sense enough to perceive it, and thought best not to bring it into prominence. That point was the role played in the conflict by the employees of Hanna and Bushnell.

Bushnell and Hanna are both Republicans, enthusiastic upholders of "the noble principles of the Republican party." But they are competitors in some of their several branches of industry; hence they are also competitors politically: each knows that, if to his capital he can add individual political power, he will be all the better equipped

for the struggle in the market. Hanna sought a seat in the United States Senate as a lever for his business; Bushnell sought to deprive him of that lever. Neither would openly admit the secret spring of his action; both wrapped themselves in the toga of the "national interest," and thus went through the wrestling match amidst a political stage-setting. Each sought to make it appear that not only his "noble party," but the "honest masses of Ohio" were on his side. Hence each was driven to drive and lash as large a crowd to his side as possible. But the masses are in the working class, and, with the exception of the labor leader fakirs among them, are not apt to bubble with Hanna or Bushnell enthusiasm; the stockholders in the Hanna and the Bushnell enterprises are not numerous enough to create a sensation, even if they were to gather their full strength together. Hence, then, were the "masses" to come? There were "masses," they did assemble, the working class did "flock." And that is the point, which, together with the how thereof, is the real significant matter in this Hanna fight.

Bushnell ordered his plants in Springfield and elsewhere to close; a holiday was given his men with free passes to Columbus. Hanna ordered all his available hands—from the lakes, the tractions and the mines—all that could be spared to be packed up and consigned to Columbus. Arrived in that city, the consignee of each job lot took charge of his merchandise and therewith "fitted out" his meeting as a Hanna meeting and a Bushnell meeting respectively.

With little over 1,000 class-conscious workingmen voters in Ohio, this disgraceful scene comes natural. The quarry from which the conflicting capitalist usurpers can draw their material for their various uses is the quarry of the class-unconscious proletariat. While that lasts, bourgeois conflicts will not lack food for cannon; in proportion as the light of Socialism redeems that quarry and electrifies it into manhood, bourgeois conflicts will become, in point of the number of the combatants, more and more trifling, and thereby more and more in keeping with the bourgeois issues.

## THE "PREVAILING WAGE."

The painters' union of this city is making experience. Its union scale of wages is \$3.50 a day; there is an ordinance, or some sort of declaration whereby the "prevailing wage" is to be paid to city employees; and there is work now on the subway that gives employment to many painters. From these three premises the painters concluded that \$3.50 would be the wages paid by the contractor. Rash conclusion. The wages he pays are \$1.25.

What about the "prevailing wage" term?

Without exception every hireling of capitalism, especially those hired with an eye especially to deceive the workers, uses the term "prevailing wage" in a manner that conveys a false idea. The object is to talk as though by "prevailing wage" were meant the union scale. Whenever the term is put to the test, "prevailing wage" becomes just that which the union seeks to counteract, to wit, the lowering of wages that increased competition in the labor market brings on.

The perfection of machinery in all industries displaces labor; the labor market becomes thereby overstocked; there is a larger supply than possible demand. The law of wages is the law of prices. We speak of the "price" of potatoes; "wages" is the name given to the price of labor. The very word "wages" implies that labor is a merchandise like any other, under the capitalist system. The "prevailing price" of potatoes is the price of the potato market, and that is determined, not by the price that any dealer in potatoes would set up, but by the supply of potatoes; the larger the crop, the cheaper the price. If any one, wanting the good-will of a dealer or dealers in potatoes, were to have an ordinance passed that the city shall buy potatoes at the "prevailing price," the dealer would soon find himself out in the cold when the purchases are made. Potatoes would be bought at the market price; that would be the "prevailing price"; and that is not determined by the dealer but by the quantity of available potatoes. Ditto, ditto, with labor.

The price that the union puts on labor is something very different from the "prevailing wage." Indeed, the union is there for the purpose of counteracting and checking the tendency of the "prevailing wage" to decline. The price of labor, tends, under capitalism, ever lower; ever lower is the "prevailing wage"; the union seeks, on the contrary, to establish or keep up a wage different from that that is or would be the "prevailing one."

Where the union men are not tutored upon this, the hirelings of capital have an easy job to hoodwink them. Professor Green Goods and all his political doubles may easily get a union man to believe them to be real friends of labor inasmuch as they declare they want the "prevailing wage"; the workingman understanding by that, the wages he is after; Green Goods understanding by it the rapidly declining price of labor.

The painters, who are now confronted with work at \$1.25 as the "prevailing

wage" notwithstanding they meant \$3.50, are discovering that when they shout for a capitalist they simply sing their own dirge.

## AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

All the metropolitan papers announce that the Manhattan Elevated Road Co. has decided to introduce electric motors in the place of steam engines; and columns upon columns of interviews are published with the several Directors, from George Gould down, upon the "advantages to the public" in this change:—less noise, less smoke, greater rapidity of travel, more cars, less shaking up, etc., etc. One thing that will be less, too, is however, omitted, carefully omitted, not hinted at even with a whisper, to wit, less employees.

No capitalist concern ever yet made any improvement in its plant for the convenience of the public. The epigram: "The public be damned," it was not an angry sally of Vanderbilt's; it expresses a deep, fundamental capitalist principle: "We are not a philanthropic establishment, but are here for business." It is but the mild form for the Vanderbiltian epigram. All the newspaper gushing, or rather the Directors' gushing through the newspapers, concerning the "advantages to the dear public" is a mere cloak to conceal what they really mean; and what they really mean in this case is that they will make so much more money by the displacement of the numerous hands made possible by electric motors.

First a large number of "ticket-choppers" was displaced by the "automatic gateman"; now, firemen and many others are to be sent packing when the electric motor is in operation. Thus improved machinery is doing its work. Hands are thrown out; pay-rolls are reduced; and profits jump up.

The old "ticket-choppers" and the hands now to be thrown out may now have some leisure to weigh the Socialist arguments that they have been scoffing at; to ascertain what good protection to gold has done them; why these could do them no earthly good; why, therefore, neither free trade nor silver could have improved their condition. They may have leisure to comprehend the fact that the ownership of the tool of production by mankind is a necessity to the worker's happiness.

And, possibly, hunger's fell tooth may gnaw them into a sense of the absurdity of all the inventions and conquests of science going to such a parasite brood as the capitalist class, and serve only as a scourge to those who have worked and do work. These reflections may kindle in them the spark of manhood, so long kept cold by false economic notions; and they may hasten to wheel in line with those of their fellow men, who, under the banner of the Socialist Labor party, are marching to the conquest of the public powers, and, thereby, of the machinery of production.

## "THE CRIME OF '98"

If what Edison is said to have said is true, Klondykes are to be set up at our very doors, yielding a plenteous supply of gold, then may we be ready for some startling crook transformation on the political stage of capitalism. The "Crime of '72" will be thrown into the shade; the "Crime of '98" will then be the spectre that will be conjured up. No longer will the threat of "wading in blood up to the bridle of our horses" proceed from infuriated stock-holders in silver mines; the cry will come from infuriated holders of stock in gold mines; Bryan will change places with McKinley; the former will become the palladium of "American Honor" and of our "Sacred Institutions," while the Major will become the "revolutionist" and "calamity howler." All this may we look to if Edison has been quoted rightly and himself is not mistaken.

The signs are numerous that the campaign of 1899 may leave all others in the shade. If such production of gold as is threatened now become a fact, the 1899 campaign, as far as the two wings of capital are concerned, will present the funniest spectacle yet seen. Gold being "demonetized" by its own plentifulness, the "Repudiationists" of to-day will become the "Sound Money" men of then; and the "Sound Money" hypocrites of to-day will then be arrayed in the trappings of our present "Repudiationists."

While that farce is being enacted on the stage of our Robber Class, it is to be hoped that the Robbed Class will have by that time so well pulled itself together as to kick them both off the scene and send them packing.

## POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

Watch the capitalist papers; read their editorials carefully; they will be found—most unwittingly, of course; they don't themselves know the value of what they say—giving testimony for Socialist or scientific economics.

Here, now, comes the New York "Evening Post"—as blatant a capitalist concern of the gold-bug stripe as any of its doubles of the silver-bug brand—making a statement that shows how capitalist concentration is reaching out into the professional classes, with the effect of proletarianizing even the members of the legal profession. It says:

"For young lawyers to keep pace with the mass of reports, official and un-

official—is AS A MERE QUESTION OF EXPENSE, ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE."

When, as shown in the excellent article of J. Howard Sharp elsewhere in this issue, the development of the plant, requisite for printers to ply their trade, made it, "as a mere question of expense," actually impossible for the worker to remain his own master, and turned him into a dependent, a wage-slave, he was looked down upon by the economists of capitalism as a being whose poverty was the punishment for his own thriftlessness. When the development of the plant, requisite for the weavers, miners, farmers, shoemakers, etc., to ply their respective trades, made it, "as a mere question of expense," actually impossible for these workers to remain their own masters, and turned them into dependents, mere wage-slaves,—the economist of capital explained their hard lot as a result of thriftlessness. In all cases, the sapient, capitalist sages refused to recognize the material basis of production as the basis of an evolution that, regardless of thrift, produced the tolling wage-slave at one end and the idle plant-owner at the other. The development, however, that proletarianized the manual worker has for some time been spreading among the "intellectual" workers; and now the development has reached such a point that it is recognized as a fact, and "young lawyers," meaning thereby beginners, i. e., poor lawyers, find it, "as a mere matter of expense, almost impossible" to "keep pace," i. e., to remain independent. They will have to hire themselves out to other lawyers who have the wherewithal to "keep pace"; they must become wage slaves like the merest hod-carrier.

As one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, so it is to be hoped that one grab of economic development may make the whole proletariat, manual and otherwise, kin and solidify its ranks to overthrow the common oppressor—Capitalism.

In a symposium on "Views on Education" in this month's issue of the "Educational Review," one runs (without a warning to prepare one for the shock) across this cool statement by "Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly, Anarchist":

"It must be understood that the Anarchist does not," etc.

Possibly with the new year the Anarchists have turned over a new leaf, and the public has not yet been informed of the fact. Down to midnight, December 31, 1897, at any rate, it was a distinctive feature of Anarchists that none could speak for the other, each one being singular—in all the meanings of the word.

The following valedictory from the Syracuse, N. Y., "Socialist" does not imply the dropping off of a co-laborer, but a concentration of efforts, which, in the "Socialist's" opinion was desirable:

"The Syracuse 'Socialist' has suspended publication. After consideration by the members of the Section it was thought best to give the party weekly papers a better circulation, and so 'The Socialist' was dropped that the weeklies might have a clear field. Comrades from different parts of the country who sent subscriptions during the last three months have had their money refunded."

The San Francisco, Cal., "Free Society," must be a real dare-devil. It actually puts itself in the way of drawing upon its head the anathema of "Professor," and many much more stinging chastisements from the Ruskin Colony "Latter Day Saints." What does it do but print a letter from a Ruskin colonist which the "Saints" suppressed, and in which the "Saints" are exposed some more.

We now expect to see the "Coming Nation" reappear soon in the peculiar war paint which it buys with the funds which it refuses to return to retiring members, whom it trepanned;—that war paint consisting partly in the calumniation of its victims and the theory that "Anarchists" and "Rum-Sellers" have no rights that the "Saints" need respect; especially not the right to their own money.

Dare-devil, "Free Society!"

The Indianapolis, Ind., "Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung" is in bad luck. A correspondent wickedly insinuated him- (or can it be her?) self into its good graces by pretending to wish to say a good word for Mr. August Baumann, who, to the relief of the labor movement in Germany, removed himself from that country, and to the sorrow of the intelligent proletariat of this country, dumped his baggage on our shores; and under the pretence of siding "with the 'Deutsch-Amerikanische' etc., makes it utter another whopper. It speaks of the immaculate Baumann, after whom the whole Socialist movement of Germany seems to be throwing wistful looks and regretful sighs, as such a perambulating chunk of "self-sacrificing" philanthropy that he

"Never filled a salaried office."

Fact is this egregious labor fakir is now filling a sine-cure salaried office to the tune of \$5 a month in Typographia No. 7.

There is only one way for the distressed "Deutsch-Amerikanische," etc., to avoid such give-aways, and that is to keep itself posted—especially when it undertakes the rôle of writing letters to itself.

## A CLEAR VOICE FROM MANCHESTER, N. H.

Workingmen of America—Again I beg a few moments of your time—now rapidly diminishing in value.

Have you got brains and muscle? If so, what have you got those natural faculties for, but for self-preservation and comfort? Have you got unrestrained opportunity to exercise those natural faculties; if not, what restraining power intervenes?

What is the nature of the existing industrial system?

It is not necessary to revert to primitive industry, following it through all its variations down to the present moment, to convince sensible people of the nature of the existing industrial system to be one of capitalism and proletarianism; a system wherein one small class possess the capital—the means of production and distribution; and one great class who possess no capital.

A hammer may be a MEANS of driving a nail; nails may be driven by other means, but in any event nails cannot be driven without MEANS.

Without means, he who would drive a nail MUST use the means POSSESSED BY OTHERS.

Fortified by law, backed up by police clubs and bullets, he who possesses means can and will successfully dictate terms upon which the means may be used by others.

If these deductions be acknowledged by the reader as correct, drive a stake right here, and from these premises we will make further measurements.

I have said that he who owns that which others MUST have access to in order to live, can and will successfully dictate the terms upon which it may be used; therefore, they who own the means of production and distribution (capital), can fix the terms of its use to non-capitalists (proletarians). But notwithstanding these accepted truths, the Boston "Globe" prints a dispatch from Nashville, dated Dec. 14, which states: "The A. F. of L. convention will probably declare emphatically against the proposed reduction of wages of the textile operatives of Fall River," continuing, the dispatch says, "it is evident that a declaration will be made pledging the support of the trade unionists of America to the textile workers, should a strike be the result of the contemplated decrease in wages."

If now we are to abide by the economic law of capitalist relationship to the proletariat as contained in the accepted premises, the question logically presents itself: To what extent do the Fall River textile operatives obtain ownership of the mills of that city by reason of the A. F. of L.'s "emphatic" declaration?

Again, it might not be amiss to inquire, after Mr. Gompers' office hire, salary and junketing expenses among capitalist politicians are paid out of less than one-quarter cent per member per month, what "support" of the "trade unionists of America" has the A. F. of L. to pledge?

Coincidentally in the same issue of the "Globe" a Fall River dispatch reports the final action of "the Manufacturers' Committee," who, conscious of its legally protected possessions and legal jurisdiction over them, agreed "the matter of an address to the operatives settled, and there will be none," thus beautifully substantiating the assertion that he who has means has power to use it, and, conscious of his power, disregards the powerless.

Unfortunately for the poor Fall River textile operatives, the A-merican-F-akirs of L-abor did not "declare emphatically" against the reduction prior to the "manufacturers' committee" ultimatum. What a pity! Fall River, however, is by no means the only place where textile operatives will get what the majority voted for last year, when that majority voted, Republican and Democratic.

Manchester, N. H., the second cotton manufacturing city of America, comes in for its full share of Happy New Year by a 10 per cent. reduction, going into effect Jan. 1st. The reduction affects 11,500 operatives in three corporations, among which the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company is the principal one, employing 3,500 males and 4,500 females—making in all a total of 8,000. The pay roll is seen advertised in the city directory as being \$150,000 per month, which, divided among 8,000 operatives, shows the average monthly earnings to be \$18.75, or 72 cents per day. It should be borne in mind the \$150,000 monthly pay roll includes the fat salaried officers of the corporation, which, if eliminated, would probably reduce the average earnings to 69 cents per day, and it's this average wage the corporations are unable to pay, and declare a 10 per cent. reduction, making the average pay from Jan. 1st about 62 cents per day.

This poor corporation is the same one that erected a \$15,000 military fence around one of its mills unprotected by water, this last summer. Thus the surplus which would otherwise go into the State Treasury is made to serve the double purpose of becoming dividend-yielding capital, and at the same time serving as a military defense.

Many of the operatives in their economic ignorance take consolation in the reduction being "general," including the high salaried officers as well as operative. These high officers hold their official positions by virtue of large share-holdings in the corporation, and being such, conclude 100 cents of dividend is worth about as much as a dollar of salary, and as the capitalist papers have so fittingly said, "treasurers and superintendents consent willingly"

H. H. ACTON,

Member of International Cigarmakers' Union.

Manchester, N. H.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE and Socialist literature can always be had at Comrade C. O. Bruckner's store, 84 West Canton street.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.



UNCLE SAM'S BROTHER JONATHAN

Brother Jonathan—I want some information from you.

Uncle Sam—What about?

B. J.—I want to know for our union what the law is upon the liability of employers for injuries done to their workmen by improper scaffolding. Have you the law books here?

U. S.—We don't need law books for that.

B. J.—Isn't there a law about it?

U. S.—I thought you wanted to know how the law stands.

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Now my man, under this capitalist system, and all other systems that stand upon class distinctions, if you want to know how a law stands, the law itself is the last thing you should consult.

B. J.—What, then, should I consult?

U. S.—The make-up of the Court.

B. J.—I don't catch on.

U. S.—If you want me to tell you how a law stands, tell me, first of all, what economic class is vested with the power to interpret and enforce the law. I shall then be able to tell you how that law stands.

B. J.—I'm still less able to comprehend you.

U. S.—Don't you remember that there "is a law" whereby employees on railroads shall not be worked more than 10 hours a day?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And don't you remember what happened when the Buffalo switchmen had struck to enforce that law?

B. J.—The Governor sent the whole militia of the State to down the men and help the bosses break the law.

U. S.—Accordingly, to know it that time "how the law stood," it was of no use to read the law; the important thing was to know what class had the interpretation and enforcement of the law in its keeping.

B. J.—That has nothing to do with "classes." The Governor did what he did because he was a scampish Democrat. Fleece did that.

U. S.—Indeed? Was that the reason? Then you don't remember what happened when the Brooklyn trolley-men struck to enforce the same law—

B. J.—I do; the militia was also let loose upon them.

U. S.—And who was Governor then? Was it the same or some other "scampish Democrat"?

B. J. (after reflecting a while)—No, that's so, by Jericho! It was a Republican Governor; 'twas Morton that time.

U. S.—"Scampish Democrat" or "Saintly Republican," it is all one, eh?

B. J.—Seems so.

U. S.—Do you see? If the same result is seen under different conditions, it follows that the "different conditions" must have something essential common to both. Democrat and Republican did the same thing. Consequently, there must be something common to both.

That essential thing that is common to both is their class interests. Democrats and Republicans represent the capitalist class interests. Consequently they will interpret the laws through the spectacles of those interests, and enforce them accordingly. That's why I ask to know what economic class it is that has the power to interpret the law that you ask about. But you don't need to tell me. I know it. Thanks to the working class' ballot, the capitalist class has the power to interpret the law. So long as you vote into power the capitalist platform. The day you vote into power the working class or Socialist platform, that day, and not before, you will have your rights secured.

## LETTER BOX.

## Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

McM., Richmond, Va.—Those tables would take up too much space. A table of the Virginia vote has already been published. Just now, too many other sections and States demand space.

L. D., Duluth, Minn.—The matter is very easily settled. The cigarmaker who tells you THE PEOPLE lies in that the annual financial report of the International Cigarmakers for '97 is out, can prove his case very easily: Let him produce a copy. If he does we shall be willing to eat our shoes.

Fact is—the crew of imbeciles and fakirs who have run that union into the ground have been postponing the issuing of the report because, if issued, it would demonstrate the truthfulness of our figures and arguments that they have bankrupted the concern. In their imbecility, they expect "better times," and have been hoping that they might be able to make a better showing. But the longer they wait, the worse it is. The unemployed and the dying members are eating up the treasury. This report was overdue last May. It is not yet out. If issued now there would be a cry at least to reduce salaries. The office-holders don't propose to let go their soft snap so long as they have such gudgeons as you speak of.

Kenosia, Danbury, Conn.—The "American Freeman" is put on our exchange list. Send us marked copies with the articles you speak of.

"Sufferingly-Fraternal," Washington, D. C.—The letter arrived all right. But you will have noticed that other kindred matter was being printed all along in these columns, and it covered your case. Remain fraternal; but cease to suffer.

J. C. D., Paterson, N. J.—You should know by this time that we go to press Thursdays. Your letter with notice for the affair of the 13th was mailed on Saturday.



# SPAIN.

In 1849, the teachings of Fourier and those of Cabet had already found some exponents in Spain. The French revolution of 1848 gave a considerable impetus to the propagation of Socialistic ideas in that country, and, as they progressed, the republican element found itself divided into three fractions more and more distinct, namely: the "Republicans" pure and simple, who aimed at the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of a middle-class republic; the "Democrats," who demanded radical reforms, economic as well as political, who were disposed to compromise with the monarchy; and the "Socialists," who were chiefly recruited from among university students and wage workers of manufacturing centers. Of course, at that time, the Spanish Socialists were far from having acquired the clearness and homogeneity of views which now characterize every where the teachings of better informed and more scientific exponents. And while the agitation which they carried on was not unproductive of good results, it is a fact that for nearly a whole generation Socialism in Spain remained in that same primary stage of theoretical or Utopian incubation which for a more or less extended period preceded in every country its appearance as a practical factor in social and political evolution.

The revolution of 1868, which drove Isabella from the throne, caused a radical change in this state of affairs by opening a vast field to the International Workingmen's Association. In a few months thousands of wage-workers flocked to the standard of universal solidarity and numerous Sections were formed. The movement, sustained by the publication of official organs at Madrid, Barcelona, Palma, Bilbao and other centers, continued to develop with extraordinary rapidity. At the Barcelona Congress, held on the 13th of June, 1870, forty thousand members were represented and the Spanish Federation of the International was constituted.

The reactionists, temporarily struck dumb with astonishment, now realized the necessity of acting. By a vote of the Cortes, in Nov., 1870, Prince Amadeo of Italy was elected King. Some months later, after the fall of the Paris Commune, the ministers pressed for legislation against the International. The Cortes made at first a show of unwillingness to comply with the request of the cabinet, in order, probably, to justify the still harsher measures to which they finally consented when in September, 1871, the Internationalists, forbidden to hold their regular public congress at Valencia, and otherwise persecuted and provoked, held a private conference in that city. The Association was then outlawed as contrary to the constitution, the public safety, the State, God, property and the family. The federation replied by declaring strikes in more than fifty trades, involving every branch of industry throughout the kingdom. Every strike was won.

Vainly did Sagasta take the reins of government. The International openly continued to exist and to increase in membership. To a threatening proclamation of the minister, forbidding the Association to hold its second national congress, its federal council replied with a not less threatening proclamation, declaring that congress would be held and challenging the "possessing class" to initiate "the social war, the war between the poor and the rich." On the day publicly appointed (April 6, 1872), the delegates met at Saragosa, held two secret sessions, and on the third day (April 8), assembled on the floor of a great theater, in the presence of three thousand spectators. A police commissioner ordered them to disperse. After reading a protest signed by all the delegates, the chairman adjourned the meeting to another hall, where the proceedings were privately continued without further interference, the police contenting itself with a draft of charges against the members of the bureau.

From the report of the federal council on the actual forces of the party it appeared that in seven months the number of local federations had increased from 12 to 102; that there were, besides, 69 trade sections, 284 "sections of resistance" (or labor unions), and a large number of individual members in places where no Sections had as yet been established. There were also 46 local federations in course of organization. Altogether the International was at that time more powerful in Spain than in any other country.

The Spanish federal council, sitting in Madrid, had to that time been in perfect harmony with the General Council, which sat in London, and of which Karl Marx was the most prominent member. But among the most active organizers of the Spanish federation were men attached to Bakunin, whom they admired for the revolutionary boldness of his schemes rather than for his understanding of the economic question. It may be said in general terms that they took their tactics from Bakunin and their economies from Marx; or, perhaps more truly, that, as cunning politicians, in order to control the tactics they did not interfere with the economies. It is indeed a remarkable fact, that, during the whole period of its prosperity, the Spanish International, ever so anarchistic in its conduct of the political struggle, was strictly collectivist in its economic programme. Not until the day of its decadence did the "individualistic anarchists" make their appearance, and these were finally driven to the logical necessity of forming themselves into small groups, absolutely disconnected from the main body and hardly connected with each other.

Bakunin's Spanish lieutenants had therefore industriously worked, not merely to build up the International, but to establish the secret Alliance which was to control it. As stated in the preceding chapter on the Italian movement, Bakunin had already in 1869 falsely certified to the dissolution of that secret society in order to have its Sections, regularly admitted into the International. In 1871 the General Council had positive proof of its continued existence in Spain. The national congress of Saragosa, in prevision of the storm that could not fail to break out at the International Congress of the Hague five months later, deemed it wise to again dissolve the Alliance, so as to technically weaken, as much as possible, the charges that were to be preferred against Bakunin and his partisans. At the same time it elected to the federal council new men, favorable to Bakunin, and transferred its seat from Madrid to Valencia.

At the Hague Bakunin was expelled from the International, not merely because of his secret intrigues but—as stated elsewhere in our chapter on "Italy"—on account of his participation in the Netchaief affair. His lieutenants, however, enjoyed the full confidence of an overwhelming majority of its membership in Spain, and were, moreover, in full control of the machinery of the Spanish federation. This body, therefore, sent a delegation to the so-called "anti-authority" congress of Saint Imier, called by Bakunin in the name of his Swiss federation of the Jura, and at which were also represented the Italian federation as a body and a number of French Sections. Thus was formed the Anarchistic, in opposition to the Socialistic, International. The Spanish Marxists, comparatively few in number and chiefly located in Madrid, rallied under the lead of Lafargue and Parja, and founded the "New Federation" or Labor party.

Hardly had these events taken place when an insurrection, fomented by the Republicans and participated in by the Anarchists, broke out in Madrid. It was repressed; but on the 10th of February, 1873, King Amadeo, tired of his crown, abdicated and returned to Italy; whereupon the "federal democratic republic" was proclaimed. Pi y Margall, who twenty years before had translated into Spanish some of the works of Proudhon, and who might be classed among the bourgeois individualistic anarchists, was called to the Presidency. The constitution which he promulgated was unquestionably more democratic than any similar document that had ever been given to the people of any country as a substitute for actual emancipation, and it soon proved of no greater practical value than a mere string of words can be. The Marxists had consistently derided the alliance of the Bakuninites with the Republicans. At the time of the insurrection their official organ had expressed itself in these words: "We know well enough the composition and spirit of the Republican party to assert that this movement is but one of those revolutionary attempts by which some played out (literally, "discredited") bourgeois seek to promote their personal interests at the cost of any amount of proletarian blood. Again we say to our friends, the emancipation of the workingmen must be achieved by the workingmen. Every revolution led by bourgeois can be of no benefit whatever but to those bourgeois."

This warning, which had not been heeded before the republic was proclaimed, was not heeded subsequently. It soon became apparent that the acts of Pi y Margall's administration would not fulfill the expectations raised by his constitution. The Republicans and the Anarchists, although moved by different considerations, were both dissatisfied. Their alliance was strengthened by their common discontent instead of being weakened by their divergence of purpose. A committee of public safety was formed. It was chiefly composed of Federal Republicans. At its head, as president, was the Spanish poet, Roque Barcia; among its members were General Ferrer, Admiral Montijo, Brigadier Pozas, A. de Sala, V. Alvarez, A. de la Caba, Lafuente, etc. An insurrection of the Internationalists broke out at Alcoy. Its sanguinary repression widened the breach between the committee and the government. It was followed by similar outbreaks at Cadiz, Seville, Granada, Salamanca, Cordova, Valencia, Murcia and other important centers. Finally, under the lead of the Federalists, Carthage rose in arms by previous agreement with the committee, which moved in a body to that stronghold and constituted itself into a revolutionary government, or "Junta."

The spirit of this junta in the matter of social reform is shown by several of its decrees, one of which, dated November 1, 1873, and signed by Antonio de la Calle in the name of the Commission on the Public Services, reads as follows:

"Whereas, Property is one of the most sacred rights of man when it is the result of his labor;

"Whereas, One of the most pressing duties of the Revolution, in accordance with the most elementary principles of its regenerating doctrine, is to establish a clear distinction between ill-gotten and honestly acquired property;

"Whereas, From time immemorial, under the despotic systems that have heretofore prevailed, the vital forces of the nation have remained paralyzed in the hands of a few privileged families who have come into possession of the sources of production and wealth by right of conquest or royal bounty;

"Whereas, For these and other economic reasons our country, rich among all in natural wealth, is actually one of the poorest in industry;

"Whereas, Economic privilege is the chief element of that power which possesses and monopolizing classes are using against the people; . . . .

This sovereign junta decides:

"1.—The revolutionary powers shall immediately proceed to mark out, separately, legitimate and illegitimate property.

"2.—Shall be declared collective property of the canton all the estates situ-

"The original federation having entirely disappeared, a number of anarchists, chiefly of the individualistic variety, undertook to reorganize upon a "new basis." They held a congress at Valencia in 1880 and formed what they termed a "Federation by the Compact of Solidarity for Resistance to Capital." The "new basis" is enunciated as follows in the five leading articles of the by-laws: 1.—That anarchism being non-government, complete freedom must be given to every member of Society. 2.—That Society will not be anarchistic as long as any atom of authority may subsist. 3.—That all individuals, societies, groups, etc., which accept anarchism shall be admitted in the Federation regardless of their economic tenets or revolutionary methods. 4.—That all individuals, singly or collectively, shall be free to "manifest themselves" as they may please. 5.—That a center of relations and statistics shall be established for the purpose of facilitating communication between individuals and groups, but without any other initiative.

ated on its territory, the titles to which are derived by their present holders from inheritance or royal donation.

"3.—Shall also be declared collective property of the canton the lands bought of the State at the government sale of ecclesiastical property for less than one-third of their actual value; and all contracts and titles relating to lands originally involved in the sale of the public domain shall be revised by the revolutionary authorities, who shall decide on their legitimacy according to right and justice."

Another decree proclaimed the necessity of public education, secular, professional and compulsory. Another still, issued at the beginning of the siege, proclaimed the equality of woman to man in rights and duties; declared that by placing her in a condition of inferiority to man, the old societies had not only committed a crying wrong, but had stupidly deprived progress and civilization of one-half of the intellectual forces at the command of mankind; they provided for the organization of the labor and functions of the women of Carthage during the siege, with a due regard for their "moral and physical conditions," which essentially fitted them "for the care of the wounded and the alleviation of the sufferings endured by their brothers in their struggle for emancipation."

To be sure, there was nothing anarchistic or middle-class in all those practical measures of social reorganization and in the considerations advanced in their support. But, as has been already explained, the revolutionary movement in Spain, ever so anarchistic in its tactics, was substantially collectivist in its principles. If "cantonal" instead of "national" property was contemplated in the first decree above mentioned, it was simply because, in the backward condition of industry and agriculture, and especially of transportation, communication and general intercourse in that country, the "collectivist" super-vision of the canton was deemed more effective than that of the nation; and it did not, of course, exclude national regulation and co-operation.

Carthage capitulated with the honors of war on January 12, 1874, after a heroic struggle of exactly six months, which taxed all the military resources of Spain.

On the first appearance of dissatisfaction with his government, Pi y Margall had resigned the Presidency of the Republic. His friend and successor Srimeron—who was also a noted Proudhonian—quickly followed him in retirement. Then the "hablador" Castelar, the grandiloquent lackey of the upper bourgeoisie, sprang into power with the alacrity of a bloodhound. It was under his Presidency that the Republic committed suicide. The resistance of the insurgents had been long and desperate. They had been mercilessly slaughtered by Campos and his lieutenants. Upon the corpses of proletarians heaped up mountain-high by those royalist butchers the son of ex-Queen Isabella ascended the throne on the last day of the bloody year 1874.

Little, if anything, now remained of the Spanish International, lately so powerful. From the date of its complete adherence to the Bakunin tactics at the secessionist congress of St. Imier two years had hardly elapsed. Its intelligent forces—numerous enough for the purpose of widespread educational agitation, unconquerable, indestructible and assured of final victory if used for that purpose alone, but still insignificant as an armed body by the side of the stupendous forces of organized brutality and ignorance which despotism could put in the field—had been wasted by reckless leaders in hopeless insurrections. These apostles of "destruction" had actually destroyed nothing but their own "army." And let it be said here in justice to the modest heroes who were thus madly sacrificed, in justice to the humble Spanish martyrs of the grandest cause and most insane policy, that their record of bravery and mutual devotion from the beginning to the end of the unequal conflict is unsurpassed in the annals of the class struggle. That they did not succeed does not dim their glory; but in connection with many similar episodes it plainly shows that not until a majority of the proletariat, by intelligent appeals to its intelligence, shall at last have become united and class-conscious, can despotism be laid low and humanity prevail.

The small group of Marxists who, after the Congress of the Hague in 1872, had remained faithful to the General Council of the International and founded at Madrid the "New Federation," could hardly, for a long time, give any sign of life. Ten years, in fact, passed away before the Socialists could venture upon calling a national congress that might prove of sufficient importance as a representative body to command some attention. In 1882, however, 123 delegates, representing 152 labor organizations, answered their appeal, met at Barcelona and formed the Social Democratic Labor party of Spain. The platform which they adopted declared that the object of the party was to accomplish the emancipation of the working class by legal methods, and to arrive at the socialization of the means of production by independent political action at the ballot box. It provided for the organization of Socialistic trade unions as a necessary adjunct to the political movement under the present economic system and contained a programme of demands for the immediate improvement of economic conditions.

The progress of the party, impeded at every step by capitalistic persecution on one side and anarchistic opposition on the other, was difficult and slow. In 1886, when it sent two delegates to the Paris International conference, it had but few adherents outside of Madrid and Barcelona. Numerous meetings were held, a national organ, "El Socialista," was founded in Madrid under the editorship of Iglesias and the field of propaganda was somewhat enlarged. Yet, at the Barcelona congress of 1888, only sixteen sections were represented. The platform was slightly amended with a view to greater precision. The comrades went to work with increased devotion and energy. They made some gains. At the Bilbao congress in 1890, twenty-three Sections were represented, and the membership of all was reported as steadily increasing. The International Congress held the previous year in Paris—the first Socialist Congress of this sort that had been held since the extinction of the International Workingmen's Association—had evidently, by its consecration of May Day to the cause of the universal proletariat, and by the evidences it gave of a rapid reintegration of the revolutionary forces all along the line—revived the hopes of the Spanish toilers. The International Congress of Brussels in 1891, by rejecting the Spanish and Italian anarchists who cunningly sought admission under various disguises, had a still more wholesome effect. Notice had thus been given that no disrupting element would this time be allowed to interfere with the natural expansion of the International Socialist Movement, and that no man would be considered as honestly proffering his co-operation who did not absolutely repudiate leaders and tactics opposed to the spirit of that great movement.

The Spanish anarchists realized the full force of the blow. They saw themselves isolated from the rest of the world and threatened with similar isolation in their own country, whose laboring masses must sooner or later irresistibly be drawn into the vortex of the international cyclone. With their usual fertility of resources and unscrupulousness of means they allied themselves to the Republicans, to keep as many workmen as possible from joining the Socialists or supporting their candidates. At the same time Pi y Margall, who professed to have somewhat evolved in the direction of Socialism, but who was in reality as much of a Proudhonian bourgeois and political confusionist as he had ever been, spoke of "harmony" of the "common enemy," of the "common ground upon which all the 'revolutionary' elements could and should stand," of the possibility of achieving, one at a time, "practical results," and otherwise did his best to allure the Socialists into the Republican-Anarchistic combination. All in vain. The Socialists stood firm and uncompromising. The impulse was given. Thirty-seven Sections sent delegates to their Valencia Congress in 1892. A year later, at the International Congress of Zurich, the Spanish delegation reported fifty Sections, six of which were composed of agricultural laborers. Moreover, the General Union of Spanish Workingmen—an economic body that was also represented at Zurich and which holds to the Social Democratic Labor party of Spain the same relation as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance holds to the Socialist Labor party of the United States—reported 112 local unions with a membership in good standing of 8,848. The Socialistic press, which numbered four papers in 1891, increased in two years to seven, including the trade organ of the General Union. Furthermore, the party established at Madrid a "Socialist Library," by which the most important works of Spanish and foreign Socialists are published.

At the parliamentary elections of 1893, the recorded vote of the party in the few districts where it had been found possible to place candidates in the field was 7,000, showing an increase of forty per cent, as compared with the previous election. Again, in April, 1896, upon a slightly extended area of electoral agitation, the Socialist nominees for the Cortes received 15,000 votes, showing in three years a progress of 100 per cent. "This result," observed the National Committee in its report to the London International Congress, "is the more significant as the government, availing itself of the opportunities of repression afforded by the attempt of the anarchists against the life of Martinez Campos and their barbarous bomb throwing at the Lyceum Theatre of Barcelona, had taken every possible measure to restrict the organization of labor, especially in Catalonia."

Moreover, at the municipal elections of 1895, the Spanish Socialists scored some successes highly encouraging by their significance. They elected two councillors in the plutocratic city of Bilbao in spite of the intimidation and fraud practised by their opponents; one at Ferrol, an important seaport, where the Socialist candidate obtained more votes than the Republican leader, who was also elected; one at Mataro, a manufacturing town of Catalonia, and one at Salamanca. In the latter city the party had no organization, but the popular vote spontaneously elected Prof. Dorado, a well-known exponent and uncompromising advocate of Socialism.

With the scanty means at their command and in the face of extraordinary difficulties our Spanish Comrades repeatedly gave to the world admirable examples of class-consciousness and international solidarity. For instance, at a time when their party treasury was empty, they collected, cent by cent, 912 liras for the succor of the Italian Socialists compromised in the Sicilian uprising and persecuted by Crispi. Again, not only they collected 15,000 pesetas (\$3,000) for the support of the Malaga weavers during the famous strike of those poor people against their multimillionaire employer, the "Famisher" Larios, but they actually took charge of the strike, and for this purpose sent Iglesias to Malaga when the Spanish authorities, in order to break it down, undertook to beat, imprison and otherwise persecute the weavers. Iglesias himself was almost immediately arrested and kept forty days in confinement without trial, after which he was arraigned before the Malaga criminal court upon trumped up charges and promptly sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Mark that the Spanish Republic was then in session, and that not one of those middle-class deputies, so-called "Republicans" or Democrats, with whom the Anarchists had always been ready to make political bargains while declaiming against "political action," entered a protest against the scandalous conduct of the Malaga authorities, transformed with the connivance of the national government into agents of the plutocrat Larios.

As we write we have not yet a detailed account of the Socialist vote cast at the parliamentary election of 1897; but we know that it reached a total of about 28,000 votes, showing the same high rate of increase as previously. This is especially gratifying under the present circumstances. Shaken in its every

pillar by the colonial rebellions of Cuba and the Philippines, the old Spanish structure is apparently now on the verge of destruction. Bearing in mind, however, that every political cataclysm in Spain, by affording her Anarchists an opportunity to their taste, has heretofore proved more obstructive than favorable to the development of sound Socialist doctrine and tactics, we shall watch with intense interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the march of events in that unfortunate country.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### The Strike at James Simpson & Co.

TO THE PEOPLE.—From all indications up to date, the strike at James Simpson & Co.'s mill looks more than ever like a fight to a finish. There is not the slightest sign of either side submitting the dispute to arbitration in the near future. Dame rumor has said that the weavers are willing to arbitrate, but only with the full knowledge that the firm of James Simpson & Co. will not consent to it. If the firm were willing to accept arbitration the weavers would take it as a sign that the firm saw defeat staring them in the face. Under such circumstances there can be no arbitration that would do justice to both parties alike. Why? Simply because under the present anarchistic system of production and distribution it is impossible to get the manufacturers to meet each other on some common ground upon which they could approach the weavers while the silk industry remains in the demoralized condition that it is in to-day. I venture to say there is not one same man in a thousand who has watched the trend of the silk industry who will deny that the trade was demoralized long before the strikers hit it below the belt last spring. Another point we must not forget is that the manufacturers, whether their factories are idle or not, are as much at one another's throats as they were when the factory of James Simpson & Co. was running before the strike. With the manufacturers battling against one another in the arena of competition, each struggling with might and main to drive his adversaries to the wall, do you think they are that insane as to throw away their last weapon of defense (the right to reduce wages) and submit the dispute to arbitration? No; there can be no arbitration that will do justice to the weavers and their employers alike. It is sometimes said by the advocates of the old British plan of trade unionism that the interests of the employer and employees are identical. They are not. The only point of similarity is that each is trying to get all he can out of the other, with every chance of success upon the side of the employer. I do not refer to the small manufacturer. Their position is scarcely better than that of the wage earner. Could we wage-earners but see what slender threads our industries hang upon we would seldom risk a reckless and foolish strike. Oftentimes the weavers and other employees do not try to understand the law that regulates wages. They are indifferent to everything except a clamorous demand for an increase of wages whether existing conditions will afford them any chance of obtaining them or not. Many workers, however, do understand, and by standing between the contending forces, prevent many strikes that would otherwise occur. The greater part of the thoughtful wage workers look beyond the old trades union for relief from the system which makes it impossible for the trade unionist to permanently improve his condition by increasing his wages or shortening his hours of labor. The labor question is the question of the age and hour—too important to disregard, too pressing to be postponed by the striking weavers; it must be met and solved by the workers themselves.

How shall this question be met and disposed of is the practical one. The past year has made history rapidly. It has shown conclusively that old trade union strikes, even under the most favorable conditions, are failures. Boycotts are clumsy boomerangs, and usually recoil upon those that throw them. The older unionists think that trade unionism is strong enough in itself to secure the rights of the members. This is a great mistake. The rights of the worker are the whole of the product of his labor. The Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America not only cannot secure that, but has never even tried to secure that for its members now on strike. The most that old trade unionism has secured, or can ever hope to secure for the workers, is a comfortable living wage. They have not always secured even that much, and when they have secured it, the cost has been serious. No one will deny that the great weapon of unionism is a strike, and a strike is at best a bitter, a painful and a costly thing. Labor in its endeavor to overthrow capitalism and establish industrial freedom in its stead, must select a battlefield where the chances of success are in its favor. This is certainly not true of resources. The capital back of the great corporate interests enables them to achieve victories where labor counts defeat. While strikes are on, capital wastes, but labor starves. Where then can the capitalist (James Simpson) and the workmen meet with the chances in favor of the latter? Such an opportunity presents itself only upon the field of political action.

Workingmen who are members of the Broad Silk Weaver Union and all trade unionists should organize on a class-conscious basis for the purpose of capturing the legislative and judiciary powers by their class, and thus place themselves in a position to put a stop to the present barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land, and all the means of production and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of lawless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefits of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

And now Mr. Editor, while the condition of the striking weavers is a most deplorable one, while it is true that it has been a case of the blind leading the blind in the past, they should not become discouraged; a faint heart never won fair lady, nor a coward a victory; they should meet new conditions as they arise, with all the implements of modern warfare. Let them stop fighting Gatling guns with the old bow and arrows of the old trade unions, let them arm themselves with the two mighty weapons—new trades unionism and the all-powerful

political arm, that has made their enemies victorious in the past. They outnumber them five to one, and if they equip themselves with the same sinews of warfare victory is surely theirs. PROGRESSIVE.

Patterson, Jan. 9.

### The "Unpurchasables."

TO THE PEOPLE.—The Greenwood Club, of this city, about which on a previous occasion I wrote an account, continues with praiseworthy zeal to illustrate the intellectual middle-headedness of the class that it is made of—the middle class. One of its latest exhibitions was a debate on the "Rise and Fall of Prices." It was there said that "common labor is governed by the law of supply and demand," but that "the lawyer, doctor, preacher and teacher are not governed by this law." Why? Mark the why—"because the product of the brain and heart is not purchasable!"

Of course there are no lawyers in Kansas City who can be bought. I am told by one of them there are 100 here who are actually on the verge of starvation and 200 more barely making a living; as for doctors, several in Kansas City have committed suicide, "cause business difficulties. Of course none of these could be purchased? How about the others? In the case of the school teachers we do not find the great differences in income that exist elsewhere, but what they would be were it not for the State paying more liberally than the business man can be seen in the case of Wisconsin, where teaching is let out to the lowest bidder, and some have had as low as \$9 to \$13 per month. It is unnecessary to pursue this idea further.

This passage is a good sample of the wisdom retailed at the Greenwood Club. A WAGE-WORKER. Kansas City, Dec. 20, 1897.

## PARTY NEWS.

### Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

#### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 151 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Handlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The S. L. P. of Syracuse lost one of its loyal members on Friday, January 7, 1898, by the death of Comrade August Helms. Language is inadequate to express the love and esteem felt toward the departed Comrade by the working class of Syracuse. No better tribute could be paid than the presence of more than 700 comrades and friends at the funeral services held at Armbruster's Hall on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, all imbued with that spirit of solidarity that Socialism only can impose. No minister was there to draw the attention of those present away from the eternal NOW to the eternal hereafter; but in voices sincerely moved by natural emotions, comrades gave expression to their feelings. The Arbeiter Liedertafel sang appropriate songs at the close.

After the services at the hall the remains were taken to the N. Y. C. station, to be sent to the Buffalo crematory, in compliance with the departed Comrade's expressed desire. More than 400, all wearing red ribbon, followed the hearse to the station, a funeral dirge being sung there.

Comrade Helms was deformed; but he was not always so. There was a time it was in his childhood days, when he was perfect in form; when a mother lovingly watched him in his playful gambols and thought of what he would be in manhood. But sickness, that dread visitor in the proletarian's family, came in his boyhood, and although science could have prevented the deformity, science was not for him, for was he not one of the proletariat? Science was only for those who had the means to employ it, and those are the members of the capitalist class.

Comrade Helms was a young man when he joined the Socialist Labor party in Germany, and soon after was sent to prison on a charge of distributing Socialist literature, although he had not done so. The person distributing the literature was a friend of his, but Comrade Helms uttered not a word in his own defence, recognizing that the suffering he would bear would be less than the suffering entailed by the imprisonment of his fellow Comrade, this Comrade having a wife and children to support.

In 1881 he came to this country, and has since then been identified with the Socialist Labor party, and also with the organization of his trade, the Tailors' Union.

#### National Executive Committee.

Comrade Furman presided at the meeting of the committee held on Jan. 11th. Absent without excuse, Bennett. The financial report for the week ending Jan. 8th showed receipts to have been \$28.90; expenditure, \$108.75; deficit for the week, \$79.85. Organizer Carless reports about his work in Connecticut, where successful meetings were held in several cities, notably in New Haven and Bridgeport. Section New York reported the expulsion of P. Blümler and L. Baldischwiler for having affiliated with the German American Reform Union. Organizer Kelm reported about his work in Virginia, describing the situation in the various towns visited.

In view of the fact that thus far but very few Sections have taken any action in regard to pushing the sale of the Proceedings of the National Convention, so as to reimburse the National Executive at least in part for the expenditure it was compelled to make, it was resolved to here call upon them to take steps at once in place the Proceedings within reach of the members. Members will please see to it that this matter is brought up at the next meeting of their respective Sections. The price of the 64 page pamphlet is 10 cents per copy.



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and orders are to be addressed to the Labor News Co., 64 East 4th street, New York City.

## Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—The S. L. P. of Louisville has public meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at Zimmerman's Hall, 124 West Jefferson street. The subjects for January are as follows:

Sunday, 16th—"The sacred rights of property." F. Giffey (English).  
Sunday, 23d—"The S. T. & L. A. and old-style trade unionism." Albert Schmidt (German).  
Will be open to a general discussion in both languages.

A. SCHMUTZ, Organizer.

## Massachusetts.

The Boston City Committee, S. L. P., have completed arrangements for four stereopticon lectures by Comrade H. Carless, of New Jersey. Subject: "When Will Prosperity Come?" With illustrations of views of machinery and social conditions.

Friday evening, Jan. 21—Old Franklin School-house, 1151 Washington street.

Saturday evening, Jan. 22—German Workmen's Hall, Amory avenue, Jamaica Plain.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23—West-End Union Hall, 164 Canal street.

Thursday evening, Jan. 27—Gray's Hall, South Boston.

The City Committee will hereafter meet at 109 Tremont street, Thursday evenings. All comrades welcome.

Any one wishing to contribute weekly towards maintaining a debating society for the purpose of developing speakers will notify your fraternal.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN, Secy., City Com., 664 Shawmut avenue.

## New Jersey.

PATERSON, Jan. 10.—A reception will be tendered to Mrs. Martha Moore Avery by the "Women's Social Science Club" of Paterson (English Branch), on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., at Helvetia Hall. Concert and address. The object is to raise funds to purchase Socialist literature to distribute among the women of Paterson.

## New York.

To the Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

Comrades—The General Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., calls upon you to make nominations for a National Secretary and seven members to the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. Any good standing member of the S. L. P. residing in Greater New York can be nominated.

The above organizations are requested to send to the undersigned such nominations made not later than Monday, Jan. 31st. You are further called upon to elect new delegates for the ensuing six months to the next meeting of the General Committee, which takes place on Saturday, Jan. 29th. Each organization connected with the Section is entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 25 members in good standing, based upon the membership report of each organization ending December 31st, 1897. A good-standing member is one that is not more than three months in arrears.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

64 East 4th street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 3.—In the City Hall on Sunday afternoon Comrade T. A. Hickey, of Brooklyn, addressed a good-sized audience. His remarks were appreciated by Socialists and also by those outside the party. They were mostly confined to an explanation of the development of the capitalistic system, with its necessary struggle of classes for supremacy. He said:

"The Socialist movement is not a movement of sentimentalists. It grapples with historical and scientific truths. We appeal to the working class, but take into our party all classes."

"There is a great force in society today. That is the subject of class interest. We believe that there are three distinct classes with separate interests. First, the working class; second, the capitalist class; and third, the middle class. We have the capitalist trying to buy labor as cheaply as possible and the working class asking for their services as much as possible. This gives rise to the middle class of small capitalists, who have to mortgage their property to get machinery for their work."

"The tool is what lifts man above the brute. When tools reach the great power which we see in our machinery, the man who owns the tool is master, and he who does not is the slave. The workingman knows that as his pocket-book increases so does the welfare of his family. When he elects men who will favor him in the Legislature his interests will be cared for."

"If the workingmen are ever emancipated, they must do it themselves. The laboring class must be educated. When they are, it will be a death blow to the capitalists. We Socialists aim to free the laborer by educating them to vote correctly. Their weapon is the ballot. Only through a wise, peaceful way can the new society be born. As soon as the workingman owns and operates the tools of production, then we will have the best civilization."

On Monday night Comrade Hickey spoke in the West End, giving a clear exposition of the principles of New Trades Unionism and the S. T. & L. A. After speaking at this meeting he went to the city and addressed Moulders' Union No. 80.

## Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—At a regular meeting of Section Philadelphia, held last evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered published in THE PEOPLE:

WHEREAS, The progress and strength of a political party depends on the unity of action of its members;

RESOLVED, That no member of the S. L. P. be permitted to advocate or support any political movement or action contrary to the adopted policy and tactics of the S. L. P.

RESOLVED, That all members of the S. L. P. be obliged as members of other organizations to oppose all political action of such organization not approved by the S. L. P.

## Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27.—The following is the list of lectures to be delivered in Textile Hall, 1555 Westminster street, Olneyville square, during the months of January, February, March and April, 1898:

Jan. 16—"Socialist Outlook in Europe." Mr. E. W. Theinert.

Jan. 23—"Old and New Trade Unions." Mr. Lawrence Lee, Textile Worker.

Jan. 30—"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." Mr. John T. Fletcher.

Feb. 6—"Our Rights." Mr. Fred Hurst.

Feb. 13—"Industrial Evolution." Mr. E. E. Burton.

Feb. 20—"Is Socialism the Logical Outgrowth of the Present Economic System?" Prof. Henry B. Gardiner.

Feb. 27—"Trusts and Monopolies." Mr. E. Sherwood.

Mar. 6—"What Is Socialism." Mr. Anthony McDonald.

Mar. 13—"Building." Mr. George W. Downing.

Mar. 20—"What Knowledge Is Most Important?" Mr. Charles May.

Mar. 27—"Reform and Reformers." Mr. Thomas Curran.

April 3—"Champions of Democracy." Mr. F. Ward.

April 10—"Why I am a Socialist." Mr. E. J. Kelley.

April 17—"The Way Out." Mr. Jas. Reid.

April 24—"The Trend of Civilization." Mr. John Hurley.

Questions and discussions invited at each meeting. Come and discuss these momentous questions of the day. Admission free.

## Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—The Section will hold the following series of lectures for the next four months:

JANUARY.

Sunday, 16—"The Division of Society into Classes." By Mr. Gunderman.

Sunday, 23—"Does Competition further the Welfare of Society?" By Mr. Paula.

Sunday, 30—"Reforms and Reformers." By Mrs. Wiese.

FEBRUARY.

Sunday 6—"The Influence of Capitalism upon Society." By Mr. Battell.

Sunday, 13—"The Power of the Ballot in the hands of the Working People." By Mr. F. Wilke.

Sunday, 20—"Why are we Internationalists?" By Mr. Paula.

Sunday, 27—"Evolution and Revolution." By Mr. Richardson.

## MARCH.

Sunday, 6—"The Growth of Private Property." By Mr. F. Wilke.

Sunday, 13—"Socialism and Populism." By Dr. Knopfnagel.

Sunday, 20—"What is Revolutionary Socialism?" By Mr. Gunderman.

Sunday, 27—"The Class-consciousness of the Capitalists and the Class-consciousness of the Proletariat." By Dr. Knopfnagel.

## APRIL.

Sunday, 3—"The Coming Municipal Election." By Mr. Butoma.

Sunday, 10—"Idealism and Materialism." By Mr. Gunderman.

Sunday, 17—"Christianity as preached by Christ, and as it is." By Mr. Riese.

Sunday, 24—"Socialism vs. Anarchism." By Dr. Knopfnagel.

## MAY.

Sunday, 1—"Militarism." By Mr. Gunderman.

Sunday, 8—"The Bigotry of the 19th Century." By Dr. Knopfnagel.

Lectures will commence at 8 p. m. sharp, and will close at 10 p. m. Each lecture will be open to discussion.

The Academy of Social Science.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

At the last meeting W. L. Brown was chairman.

The application for a charter from the People's Orchestra, Paterson, N. J., was received and granted.

The Secretary announced that B. Korn had been elected a member of the G. E. B., and he was so notified.

Thus far all votes favor the G. E. B. label excepting those of the Boston L. A.'s.

It was announced that the Bohemian paper "Hlas Lidu" regularly at every election booms either the Democratic or Republican candidates, and after the election tries to be recognized by the S. L. P. In this connection it was stated that the members of the Bohemian Prog. Typographical Union apparently support these tactics through their support of the paper. It was resolved to complain to D. A. No. 1 relative to this matter.

D. A. No. 10, Boston, Mass., reported having adopted a resolution declaring that the G. E. B. label cannot be used for Boston.

The Swedish-Danish paper "Skan. Ar-

betern" of New York, and the Polish paper "Sila" of Buffalo, N. Y., desired the use of the label. It was decided to grant the request as soon as compositors join the S. T. & L. A.

Cigarmakers' Alliance of Chicago, Ill., announced that they voted for the G. E. B. label. Soon S. T. & L. A. cigars will also be on the market.

A letter from Duluth, Minn., stated that a member of the Int. Cigarmakers' Union had denied the report in THE PEOPLE, according to which no financial report had been as yet issued, although due in May. Answer was made to the effect that said report should be produced if it were ready.

A letter from Philadelphia, Pa., announced that Brewers' Union No. 5, and its secretary were wire pulling in politics.

People's Orchestra, Town of Union, N. J., stated that the charges made against its member O. Biermann by Musical Prot. Alliance 1028 were investigated and not substantiated. They preferred counter charges against L. A. 1028, and these were referred to D. A. No. 49.

D. A. No. 49 announced having removed its headquarters to 23 Duane street.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 19, 8 p. m., 64 East 4th street.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate G. Luck, of the Empire City Lodge, Machinists, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, and Delegate L. Newberger, of the Waiters' Alliance Liberty, was vice-chairman.

Credentials were received from the Furriers' Union and the All Tobacco Cigarette Makers, and the delegates admitted.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Branch 1, reported that they will attend the festival of the "N. Y. Volkszeitung" in a body. They elected delegates to the May Celebration Conference. All unemployed members will be supported by receiving 25 cents an hour while agitating for the union. They voted against any further joint D. A. meeting.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Branch 2, reported that they deferred action on the Boss Leopold matter for one week. The Executive Board will consider the case on Wednesday.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 will hold an important general meeting this Friday. Election of officers will be held. 50 tickets were accepted for the "N. Y. Volkszeitung" festival.

Furriers' Union reported that they are gaining and that their trade paper is in a good condition.

Waiters' Alliance Liberty invited the C. L. F. by a special committee to attend its ball on Jan. 17th at Progress Assembly Rooms, 28 Avenue A. It was resolved to elect a special committee of five to attend the same.

Section Greater New York, S. L. P., reported that Boss Cigarettemaker Krinski was suspended for 6 months. The matter of withdrawing the delegates from the C. L. F., having been defeated in the General Committee, was referred to a referendum vote.

Bartenders' Union No. 1 reported that although many letters were sent to the club house at 206 East 86th street, requesting the employment of union bartenders, no notice was taken of them. The case was referred to the Arbitration Committee.

Bohemian Prog. Typographical Union reported donating \$1 to the Agitation fund.

Pressmen & Feeders' Union reported that they accepted 100 tickets for the Ninth Congressional District festival.

Progress Club reported that at its last Friday meeting the Germania Lodge No. 5, K. of P., announced that it would attend its festival on January 22, at 64 East 4th street, in a body. Handsome prizes will be distributed. The club will attend the ball of the Waiters' Alliance Liberty in a body. A special meeting will be held this Friday at 385 Bowers.

All Tobacco Cigarettemakers' Union reported that its strike at Seidenberg, Stiefel & Co., East 63rd street, will be settled this week in their favor.

It was announced that the secretary of the Waiters' Alliance Liberty is an active member of Tammany Hall, and it was resolved to notify this union that he cannot remain in that capacity, or otherwise the union must leave the S. T. & L. A. and C. L. F.

A meeting of the joint D. A.'s will be held on January 15, 64 East 4th street, 8 p. m. All delegates of the C. L. F. organizations are requested to attend.

## D. A. 49.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held on January 7, at new headquarters, 23 Duane street, with the D. W. F. at the Capitol.

District Secretary reported he had visited L. A.'s 11, 68, 122, 298, 1028, 1563 and 2394. All Locals getting along well.

L. A. 1028 held a joint meeting with the Carl Salm Club and the Prog. Musical Union of Brooklyn for the purpose of organizing a joint Executive Board. After a preliminary discussion they adjourned to meet on Thursday, January 13th.

Having found it was convenient to move the office of this D. A. further down town, had succeeded in securing accommodations in the Clason Building, 23 Duane street, near Park Row. Report was received and action of the Secretary endorsed.

Communication received from the G. E. B. enclosing copy of letter complaining against the action of the Musical Protective Alliance, L. A. 1028, from the People's Orchestra of Union Hill, N. J. The delegates of L. A. 1028 denied the statements contained in the letter, and the Secretary was instructed to remit the answer to the G. E. B.

# THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to January 12th, 1898

\$4,575.

The following amounts have been paid down to January 12th, incl.:

Previously acknowledged.....\$223.90  
E. O. Smith, City, 416; American Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. J. Hummel, Milwaukee, Wis.; \$2; Section Lisbon Falls, Me.; \$10; Lawrence A. Boland, Troy, N. Y.; \$1.88..... 28.86

Total.....\$252.76

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

184 William St., N. Y.

**GRAND ANNUAL  
Masquerade and Civic Ball,**  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE  
**9th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, S. L. P.,**  
Comprising the 2d, 4th, 8th, 12th & 16th A. D's. S. L. P.;  
N. Y. Socialist Literary Society; "Carl Marx Socialist Club"; "Young Soc. Citizens Club", Etc.  
**FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR PRESS,**  
**on Saturday Evening, January 22d, 1898,**  
**at GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,**  
Lexington Ave., 64 & 4th Sts.

TICKET ADMITS ONE 25 CENTS.

Two Bicycles, one Ladies' and one Gents', and to other valuable prizes will be given to the most original and comical costumes. Tickets for sale at THE PEOPLE'S Office.

## To the Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York.

In the year 1889 the International Labor Congress, then assembled at Paris, instituted the First of May International Labor Day.

The original purpose was to make known to the ruling classes, by means of imposing demonstrations, the immediate demands of the workers:—A normal eight-hour working day; regulation of the labor of women and children; legal protection to the life and limb of the workers. It was to proclaim that the workers of all countries were united in demanding immediate relief through these measures.

But every programme of the working class that truly represents its interests, as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class, must sooner or later lead to the acceptance of the complete Socialist programme, its immediate demands as well as its ultimate aims, protection to the immediate interests of the working class as well as its total emancipation.

Originally intended to express those demands of the workers whose fulfillment is necessary to their very existence as workers, the First of May has become the International Labor Day of the class-conscious, revolutionary proletariat of the world over.

This year the First of May falls on a Sunday. Throughout the civilized world this day will be celebrated by the grave-diggers of capitalism. In the mighty shout of defiance that will rise to the skies, the voice of the workers of New York must not fail to be heard.

The Socialist Labor party of Greater New York has decided to celebrate this day by a grand festival of labor. It is to be an imposing demonstration of the class-conscious proletariat, a muster of their forces, a preparation for coming struggles. To make it a success, ALL the progressive workers must work together.

For these reasons we invite all the progressive bodies within the Greater New York to send two delegates to a conference to be held on Saturday, January 15th, 1898, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, to devise ways and means and make necessary arrangements.

For the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.  
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

District Master Workman—Daniel De Leon.

District Worthy Foreman—Patrick C. Murphy.

District Secretary-Treasurer—W. L. Brower.

District Statistician—Jos. Krinks.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Wolf Kops.

Executive Board—Louis Eckstein, L. A. 68; John Hoffman, L. A. 11; K. Pryor, L. A. 298; Jos. Krinks, L. A. 1028; Chris. Schleistein, L. A. 34; Denis Engel, L. A. 43; John Laffey, L. A. 1563.

L. A. 11 reported that they had donated \$5 toward the Agitation fund of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island. This State is trying to disfranchise the workingmen. Had also donated \$10 to the Jacket Makers' Union of Brownsville, whose secretary had been arrested on the complaint of a scab. Donated \$10 to the striking engineers of England.

L. A. 68 reported they had elected officers for the ensuing year, and had passed resolution to place Comrade De Leon in nomination for D. M. W. Will hold lectures the last Thursday evening in each month. Trade picking up.

L. A. 298 reported trade rather dull. Will meet hereafter on the second and fourth Friday at 64 East 4th street. Had elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Chas. Rathkopf; Secretary, M. Shea.

L. A. 1028 reports progress. Initiated four new members at the last meeting and have six propositions. Elected officers for the ensuing term: Fred. Hartman, president; Fred. Wall, secretary; and Jos. Krinks, business agent. Will hold a reunion sociable on February 25, 1898. Also made a lengthy statement in relation to the actions of Mr. Bannan.

L. A. 1563 reported that they would hold the next regular meeting at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday evening, January 9, at the Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, at 8 o'clock, and request all members to be present.

L. A. 2394 reported that they had elected officers for the ensuing term: H. J. Parks, president; Chas. Spence, secretary. Also that John F. Tobin had declined to debate the question of organization. Will hold a smoker on Tuesday evening, January 11, at the club rooms, 439 Broadway, to celebrate the second anniversary of their affiliation with the S. T. & L. A. Trade dull at the present time.

The officers were then installed by M. W. Louis Eckstein.

Following new delegates were admitted:

L. A. 11, John Hoffman.

L. A. 68, Geo. Ehrenpreis.

L. A. 1028, Jacob Krantz.

L. A. 1028, John Von Achen.

L. A. 2394, Frank Fynes.

L. A. 2394, Arlington Smith.

## Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....\$2,011.98

From "8 Comrades," N. Y. City..... 80

Wm. Spuhr, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 1.50

Total.....\$2,014.28

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following news stores in Providence:

F. E. Hutchinson, 423 Smith street.

James H. Nolan, 158 Charles street.

T. J. Matthews, 1551 Westminster st.

James McGulgan, 147 Manton avenue.

Frank Randall, Cranston street, near Parade street.

## PROLETARIANIZING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

class could own the small outfit that comprised a complete printing office, then can not now own the expensive machinery necessary in the exercise of their technical knowledge. As the address pointed out, the property of the wage-worker consists of his labor and the knowledge of his calling. When, by the passing of the tools of the printer's trade—in ink, paper, type, presses, etc.—into the hands of another class, he loses the opportunity to use them without giving up the greater portion of his product, he has been robbed of his property. The only way in which this robbery can be prevented is for the workers to own the tools of their trade—that is, collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution—or, Socialism.

## THE PEOPLE'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

THE PEOPLE will this year have a very artistic and beautifully designed New Year Greeting, symbolizing the aggressiveness of our movement.

The central figure is that of a workman with the hammer in his uplifted hand, flanked by two female figures, representing Freedom and Revolution. There are many other notable features, producing all together a highly attractive and impressive ensemble.

Price 10 cents, sent to any address.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

## Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:  
Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.  
Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.  
Crowell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

## "Skand. Am. Arbetaren."

Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on trial for two months for 10 cents. Every comrade, who wants to help to push along our cause and who happens to know any Swedes, would do us a great favor by sending in the names and addresses with (or even